The North Carolinian.

Office—North Carolinian Bld'g, Main St.,

One door east of the Albemarle House.

Terms—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2 50 will be charged.

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2 weeks	1 75	2 50	3 50	5 00	7 00	12 00	20 00
3 weeks	2 50	4 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00	24 00
4 weeks	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	21 00	35 00
8 weeks	5 00	8 00	12 00	14 00	18 00	24 00	35 00
3 months	8 00	12 00	18 00	20 00	24 00	35 00	60 00
6 months	12 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	100 00
12 months	18 00	24 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	100 00	160 00

Court and other advertisements, when not exceeding three inches, will be $6.00. For each additional inch, $2.00 extra will be charged.

Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for the first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1875. NUMBER 1.

The North Carolinian

POWER

JOB PRINTING

Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

Wedding Cards, Posters, Visiting Cards, Handbills, Business Cards, Programmes, Ball Cards, Bills, Fancy Show Cards, Bills of Fare, Statements, Wine Cards, Pamphlets, Law Cases and Points, Circulars, Books

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. RUTTER, Book and Job Printer, Carolinian Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK. Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in Carolinian Building.

DR. R. C. JENKINS, Physician. Office on Road Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the North Carolinian Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter. Road Street near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, Pendleton & Grandy, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley, Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—Walter F. Pool.
Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

Achoree Lodge No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

Talula Encampment No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

Eureka Lodge meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

Thornton Conrow, D. G. Bush
Palemon John, W. F. Martin,
D. C. Lippincott, C. W. Hollowell.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

T. D. PENDLETON. J. P. GRANDY.

THE

Albemarle House,

PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

DR. R. C. JENKINS,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and to the inhabitants of that portion of Pasquotank County around and near Elizabeth City. An experience of twenty-five years justifies him in believing that he is familiar with the diseases peculiar to this locality. Obstetrics and diseases of females a specialty.

Office on Road Street.

House, Sign AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,

Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in stating that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS, CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS,

Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES' Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Broad Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Having had over a dozen year's experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bros. Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept on hand, and pure Old Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

A Sketch.

The sky is blue and bright above,
The trees have donned their soft green dresses,
And prattling out its lazy love,
The river takes the sun's caresses.

The air with sweet spring scents is rife,
And pleasant with the talk of thrushes,
And glad with a new sense of life
The year toward its noon-day rushes.

Within a corner of the wood,
Where the sun's might comes something fainter,
And dulled the voices of the flood,
There sit a lady and a painter.

Intent the scene's delight to trace,
He deftly plies his practiced fingers,
With eyes that grow toward her face,
And most on her his labor lingers.

And while he works the day glides by,
Until with pink the hillside flushes,
And with a half regretful sigh,
Thus speaking, he flings down his brushes:

"The light that travels down the stream,
Or, piercing through an opening slender,
Falls through the leaves with fitful gleam—
This light my skill can catch and render;

"But, sweet, your eyes give out a light
That, though I strive from morn till even,
I never can reflect aright—
I paint the earth, and not high Heaven."

THE BOORN AFFAIR,

One of the Most Extraordinary Cases of Circumstantial Evidence on Record.

On the morning of the 26th of November, 1819, I read in the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* the following notice:

"Murder! Printers of newspapers throughout the United States are desired to publish that Stephen Boorn, of Manchester, in Vermont, is sentenced to be executed for the murder of Russell Colvin, who has been absent about seven years. Any person who can give information of said Colvin may save the life of the innocent, by making immediate communication. Colvin is about five feet five inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, and about forty years old. Manchester, Vt., November 26th, 1819."

This communication was copied very generally by newspapers, and created a great deal of interest. Before describing events that followed, let us go back to the year 1812 and to the little town of Manchester, Vermont.

Barney Boorn, an old man, had two sons, Stephen and Jesse, and a daughter Sarah, wife of Russell Colvin, a half-crazed, half-witted day laborer. They were a bad lot, poor, ignorant, and in doubtful repute for honesty. Two miserable hovels served them for shelter, and a few acres of pine barrens constituted all their possessions. They raised a few potatoes and garden vegetables, and eked out a scanty livelihood by days' work for the neighboring farmers.

In May, 1812, Colvin was at home. In June he was missing. At first this occasioned no remark. He was always a tramp, absent from home sometimes for weeks together. But this time he did not come back. As weeks grew into months inquiries began to be made among the neighbors about the missing man. There are no tongues for gossip like those which wag in a village. One spoke to another. Excitement grew. Wonder, like a contagious disease, affected everybody.

It was known that there had long existed between the old man and boys a grudge against Colvin; it was in proof that the last time the missing man was seen he was at work with the Boorns clearing stones from a field, and that a dispute was going on, and Louis Colvin, a boy, son of Russel, had stated that his father had struck his uncle Stephen, and that he, the boy, becoming frightened, ran away. Again, a Mr. Baldwin had heard Stephen Boorn, in answer to the inquiry as to where Colvin was, say:

"He's gone to h—ll, I hope!"

"Is he dead, Stephen?" pursued Mr. Baldwin.

"I tell you again," replied the man, "that Colvin has gone where potatoes won't freeze."

For seven years the wonder grew. Colvin's ghost haunted every house in Bennington county. There was no known proof that the Boorns were guilty, and yet everybody believed it. A button and jackknife were found, which Mrs. C. believed to have belonged to Russel; dreams, thrice repeated, were had by old women and kitchen girls—and ten thousand stories were in circulation.

Five years after Colvin was missed, Stephen Boorn removed to Denmark, N. Y., while Jesse remained at home. After the former had left, some bones were accidentally found in the decayed trunk of a tree near his house, and though all surgeons said to the contrary, it was universally believed that they were part of a human skeleton. Of course, then, they must be Colvin's bones. Jesse was arrested. Stephen was brought back from Denmark, and both were held for examination.

Although all the testimony when sifted was found to be worthless, yet the two brothers were remanded back to jail, and Jesse was worked upon to make him turn State's evidence. The jailor tormented him with suggestions, which his wife followed up with womanly adroitness. Neighbors helped. Beset with directions—told that there was no doubt in any one's mind but that Stephen committed the murder—urged to make a clean breast of it and thus save both his body and soul, what wonder that the man confessed, or was alleged to have confessed, that Stephen Boorn did murder Russel Colvin?

On September 3, 1819, the grand jury found a bill of indictment against Stephen and Jesse Boorn for the murder of Russell Colvin. William Farnsworth testified that Stephen confessed that he did it, and that Jesse helped him; that they hid the body in the bushes, then buried it, then dug it up and burned it, and then scraped together the few remains and hid them in a stump. Upon this unsupported evidence the jury returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners, and they were sentenced to be hung on January 28, 1820.

And now the men came to their senses. They asserted their innocence. They said that they had confessed as their last hope. Some compassion began to be felt for them. They might, after all, be innocent. A petition for their pardon was presented to the Legislature. But it availed only to obtain commutation of Jesse's sentence to imprisonment for life—no more. Stephen was to be hanged.

Let the reader now turn to another chapter of this strange history.

In April, 1813, there lived in Dover, Monmouth county, N. J., a Mr. James Polhamus. During that month a wayfarer, begging food, stopped at his door. Being handy, good-natured, quiet and obedient, homeless, and weak of intellect too, he was allowed to stay. He said that his name was Russell Colvin, and that he came from Manchester, Vt.

Not far from Dover lies the little town of Shrewsbury, then a quiet hamlet, now invaded by the cottages and villas of Long Branch pleasure-seekers. Here lived Taber Chadwick, brother-in-law to Mr. Polhamus, and intimate with the family. Accidentally reading the New York *Evening Post*, he met, not with the notice of the Rutland *Herald*, but with an account of the trial of the Boorns. Convinced that the Russell Colvin, alleged to have been murdered, was the very man then living with Mr. Polhamus, he wrote to the *Evening Post* a letter, which was published December 9, 1819.

Upon the arrival of this paper at Manchester it excited but little attention. The letter was believed to be a forgery or a fraud. Had not the best people in the town long believed the Boorns to be guilty? Had not one, perhaps both of them, made full confession? The bones of the murdered man, a button of his coat, his jackknife—had they not all been found? Had not an upright judge made solemn charge that the evidence was conclusive, and an intelligent jury found them guilty, and the Legislature sanctioned the findings? There was no doubt of their guilt—none whatever; and therefore no benefit of a doubt had been given by jury, chief justice or court of appeal.

Mr. Chadwick's letter was, nevertheless, taken to Stephen's cell and read aloud. The news was so overwhelming that nature could scarcely survive the shock. The poor fellow dropped in a fainting fit to the floor, and had to be recovered by dashes of cold water.

Intelligence came next day from a Mr. Whelpley, formerly a resident of Manchester, that he himself had been to New Jersey and seen Russell Colvin. The members of the jury which had convicted the Boorns, however, hesitated to accept anything short of the man's presence, and Judge Chase, who had sentenced them, pointed to Stephen Boorn's confession.

The third day came another letter. "I have Russell Colvin with me," wrote Mr. Whelpley. "I personally know Russell Colvin," swore John Rempton; "he now stands before me." "It is the same Russell Colvin who married Ann Boorn, of Manchester, Vt.," made affidavit Mrs. Jones, of Brooklyn. But it would not answer. Pride of opinion is stubborn. Doubt of opinion dies hard.

However, Colvin, or Colvin's double, was on his way. As he passed through Poughkeepsie, the streets were thronged to see him. The news everywhere preceded him. His story was printed in every newspaper, and told at every fireside. At Hudson cannon were fired; in Albany he was shown to the crowd from a platform; and all along the road to Troy bands of music were playing and banners were flaunting, and cheers were given as Colvin passed by. Some men become famous from having been murdered. Russell Colvin was famous because he was alive.

Toward evening of Friday, December 22, 1819, a double sleigh was driven furiously down the main street of Manchester to the tavern door. It contained Whelpley, Kempton, Chadwick, and the bewildered Russell Colvin. Immediately a crowd of men, women and children gathered around, and as the sleigh unloaded its occupants and they took their places on the piazza, exhibiting the last man to view, "That's Russell Colvin, sure enough! There's no doubt about it!" came from the lips of scores of gazers. He embraced his two children, asked after the Boorns, and started for the jail.

The prison doors were unbolted, and the news was told to Stephen Boorn.

"Colvin has come, Stephen," said the Rev. Lemuel Haynes.

"Has he?" asked the prisoner. "Where is he?"

"Here I am, Stephen," said his brother-in-law. "What's them on your legs?"

"Shackles!" replied Boorn.

"What for?"

"Because they said I murdered you."

"You never hurt me in your life," replied Colvin.

The sequel is soon told. Stephen Boorn was released from prison, as was Jesse also. Russell Colvin returned to New Jersey. But the judge who suffered an innocent man to be convicted of murder by the admission of extra-judicial confessions—the members of the jury, who deliberated but one hour before agreeing upon a verdict of guilt upon evidence that should not hang a dog—the deacon and church members who urged confession and preached repentance, and the ninety-seven members of the Legislature, sitting as a court of appeals, who refused rehearing of evidence—what became of them?

He Never Saw.

Two gentlemen from New York, one of whom had been in California for nearly a year, and the other just arrived, were overheard in the following conversation at the Sutter House, Sacramento. The new-comer was lamenting his condition, and especially two beautiful daughters, who were just budding into womanhood—when he asked the other if he had a family.

"Yes, sir; I have a wife and six children in New York—and I never saw one of them."

After this the couple sat a few moments in silence, and then the interrogator again commenced:

"Were you ever blind, sir?"

"No, sir."

Another lapse of time.

"Did I understand you to say, sir, that you had a wife and six children living in New York, and had never seen one of them?"

"Yes, sir—I so stated it."

Another and a long pause of silence. Then the interrogator again inquired:

"How can it be, sir, that you never saw one of them?"

"Why," was the response, "one of them was born after I left."

"Oh! ah!" and a general laugh followed.

After that the first New Yorker was especially distinguished as the man who had six children, and never saw one of them.

The Two Men and the Bear.

Two men had to go through a great wood. One of them was short and stout, and one was tall and slim.

"I could not run fast or climb well," said the short one; "if a foe, man or beast, came on me, I should have to stand my ground."

"Have no fear," said the slim man. "I can run fast and climb well; but still it is my rule to stand my ground—I would fight for you to the last. I fear no man or beast, not I. Hark! what is that noise?"

"I am sure," said the short man, "that is the growl of a bear; I know there are bears in this wood."

The bear was soon in sight. The tall man ran a short way and hid in a tree. The short man fell flat on his face on the ground and held his breath. The bear came to him, smelt him, and thought he was dead. So he left him, and with a gruff growl or two went on his way.

When the bear was out of sight the short man rose from the ground, and the tall man came down from the tree.

"What did the beast say to you, my friend?" said the tall man to the short one. "I saw him put his mouth close to your ear."

"He told me," said the short man, "to put no trust in one who drags in the way you do, for those who boast so much are not brave!"

One of the modest little farming patches in Illinois is laid out in 15,000 acres of corn, 2,500 acres of flax, 1,000 acres of oats, and enough grass to produce about eight thousand tons of hay.

DISASTERS IN CHURCHES.

A Terrible Record of Calamities of the Last Few Years—No Heed Paid to Warnings.

The French Catholic church disaster at Holyoke, Mass., by which sixty-six men, women, and children lost their lives, is not the first appalling disaster of the kind that has occurred. The warnings have been many. On the evening of the 23d of June, 1874, while a strawberry festival was in progress in the Central Baptist church of Syracuse, N. Y., without any premonition the floor gave way, precipitating the people into the story below. The number in the room was variously estimated at the time from three hundred to five hundred, and thirteen persons were killed altogether and one hundred and seven more or less seriously injured.

At a service held by Spurgeon in Surrey Gardens, London, a false alarm of danger was given, causing a needless rush, and over fifty persons lost their lives.

The terrible catastrophe at St. Andrews's church, New York, on the 25th of February last, is still so fresh in the public mind that this new and appalling disaster must have a powerful effect in forcing public attention to the necessity of adopting proper precautions against such accidents.

On the feast of the Immaculate Conception, December 8, 1863, Santiago, the capital of the republic of Chili, was visited by the most terrible calamity that has ever been known in connection with a church. The Church of the Jesuits, one of the most magnificent in South America, was crowded to suffocation. An eye witness thus describes the scene:

A few minutes before seven o'clock, and when the religious performance was about to commence, they were still lighting the last lights in the chancel when the portable gas in the half moon of canvas and wood that formed the pedestal of a colossal image of the Virgin Mary began to burn one of the extremities of the apparatus. Some one rushed on the rising flame and succeeded in smothering it, but by a fatal rebound the gas, compressed by the effort, burst out with redoubled vigor at the other extremity of the false half moon. Immediately a fierce flame rushed up. The people who thronged the church flew toward the sacristy crying, "Water, water!" while the women, who filled the nave, arose in tumultuous confusion, screaming for help. The fire spread with wonderful rapidity to the *reredos* of wood and hangings, and thence attracted by the current of air that always circulates between the upper boarding and the roof, rolled through the church. In a few moments all overhead was a mass of flames. In the mean time the men had succeeded in escaping, for in this church the sexes were separated by an iron grating, and the women had fled as far as the middle of the church in a state of the most terrible confusion. But the headlong hurry, the fainting, the obstruction of the bell-shaped dresses and the frantic eagerness to gain the street, which, by a culpable imprudence, gave access to the fresh air only toward the open space in front and the small court on the west side of the church. That obstacle was the barrier of death.

And now what heard most horrible was that, seeing the salvation of lives within reach of our arms, it was impossible to save even one of the victims, piled one upon another on the very threshold. Hardly had the noble men, who devoted themselves to save lives at the peril of their own, seized by the arms or the clothes a prostrate form than the other women, mad with terror from the nearness of the fire, clutched the victim about to be saved, and, in some cases, dragged those who came to help them into that fiery vortex. It was almost impossible to extricate even one from that heap of despairing wretches and to undo that ghastly knot. But the fire accomplished that which baffled man, and the passage into the doomed church was cleared only when that impenetrable phalanx of beautiful, precious life, was a handful of cinders. At midnight the smoking ruins of the fatal temple—so soon a silent charnel house—were visible, and by the light of a lantern every step showed to the appalled gaze fearful groups of carbonized corpses, that preserved still the supplicating or despairing attitude of their frightful martyrdom.

Three thousand women, comprising the beauty and fashion of Santingo, were in the church, and 20,000 camphene lights illuminated the edifice. When the fire occurred the scene was terrible. Women, seized in the embraces of the flames, were seen to undergo a transformation, as though by an optical delusion; first, dazzlingly bright, then black statues, rigidly fixed in agony. The silence, after the piercing screams were hushed in death, was horrible. It was the silence of the grave, unbroken but by the bitter wail or fainting cry. Over 2,000 souls had passed through that ordeal of fire to the judgment seat of God.

Almost a Holyoke Disaster.

The congregation of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Leonard, of Port Maurice, on the Bushwick meadows, Long Island, had a very narrow escape from the sad and shocking fate that recently overwhelmed the little band of French Catholics at Holyoke, Mass. A solemn high mass was being celebrated, and the rite of confirmation was also to be administered to a large number of young persons of both sexes. In order to give greater impressiveness to the services a full military band and a company of militia were present, as was also the sodality attached to the church. The interior of the edifice was crowded to repletion, and the ceremonies were progressing in regular order, and the congregation were deeply impressed by the solemnity of the occasion, when suddenly, as the military were firing a *feu du joie* outside the building, an alarm of fire was raised. The celebrant, Rev. Father Miller, in turning around toward the altar, accidentally knocked over a lighted candle, and the flame instantaneously caught the light and inflammable trimmings of the wooden framework, which, in another moment, was in a bright blaze. Before any panic could ensue among the people, Father Raber, the pastor of the church, with marked and unwonted presence of mind ordered all of the windows and doors to be immediately closed, in order to prevent a draught. He then quietly turned to the blazing altar, and with the assistance of Father Miller and others speedily extinguished the flames. Very little damage was done by the fire, but, had the pastor been less prompt in his movements and orders to his congregation, a more deplorable accident than that of Holyoke might have occurred.

Captured.

One morning lately three men approached Punta de Cartas in a boat, and one of them asked in English if this was Cuba. The coast guard replied yes. The men then tried to put to sea again, but the guards leveled their rifles and compelled the men to land and surrender. Two were found to be Russians, and one an American. It is suspected that they belonged to the crew of the British brig Mary Chilton, which was recently discovered aground and abandoned. The naval authorities are investigating the case. The prisoners under examination have made contradictory statements.

THE MONEY-VALUE OF A MAN.

What it is, as Social Science Makes the Figures—An Interesting Question.

A curious economical question, often discussed, has arisen incidentally in the recent American Social Science Congress, as to the money-value of each individual to society. Mr. Wells states, as the English experience, that the cost of bringing up a child in a public institution, allowing nothing for education or amusement, will amount, without interest, when he is fifteen years old, to $800; and at eighteen, allowing for interest and all expenditures, he represents a capital value to the community of $1,500.

This is the value of a person brought up in a public institution in England. In this country it must be considerably greater. But what is the value of a productive laborer? Dr. Engel estimates the cost of supporting a laborer in Germany at forty thalers a year for the first five years of his life, at fifty thalers for the next five years, and at sixty from the eleventh to the sixteenth year, or say seven hundred and fifty thalers for the whole. It would be reasonable to estimate the expense of bringing up an American farmer or laborer for the first fifteen years of his life at one hundred thalers per year, or a total of 1,500 thalers—say about $1,100 currency. Another statistician of eminence estimates the average money-value of the foreign laborer as $800.

The statisticians, however, the New York *Times* says, make one frequent mistake in estimating the pecuniary value of a human being. Value does not depend alone on the cost of production, but also on supply and demand. The cost of producing the best breeds of horses might be no greater than that of raising poor breeds, and yet the demand might be so great that the value would be proportionately increased. There might also be, for instance, an overproduction of sewing machines, or they might be of poor quality, so that the demand would fall, and their money-value to the community sink below the cost of production. The same is true of all articles which belong to the capital of a country. This principle applies also to human beings. An idiot may cost as much to bring up as an intelligent boy, but his money-value to the community will depend on the demand for his labor. So with the wages or salary of men in the professions; these are measured not alone by the cost of their education, but by the demand for their services in the market. The capital value, then, of a human being is always determined by two elements: cost of production and demand. But the services of a male laborer are nearly always in demand in the United States, so that his value, like that of gold and silver, will depend mainly upon the cost of production, which is undoubtedly near the estimate made above of one thousand or one thousand one hundred dollars.

If this be compared with the money-value of a male slave in former years in this country, it will be found to be little less, inasmuch as the pecuniary value of slaves was somewhat speculative, based on the expectation of profit from the best cotton lands.

There is still another way of estimating the money-value of each laborer to the country. This must be the profits from his labor after deducting the cost of his support. Now the average cost of each laborer to his employer, including wages and board, is about four hundred dollars per annum. The ordinary profit on common farm labor is probably from fifteen to eighteen and three-fourths per cent.; this would leave the gain to the country from sixty to seventy-five dollars annually from each laborer. This, at six or seven per cent. interest, would represent just about the value estimated above for a male laborer, or about one thousand or eleven hundred dollars.

Dr. Hill, in his paper on immigration, has touched upon the interesting conclusion we may derive from this estimate as to the money-value of immigration. Thus, estimating that one-half of the immigration of last year was of productive laborers, it would make an addition to our capital in 1874 of one hundred millions, a sum which appears in no statistical records of importations. Mr. Wells in his paper makes a still more impressive use of this valuation. If a poor boy has reached the age of fourteen, neglected by the community, he represents a capital of nearly one thousand dollars which is unproductive; and if he lives out the term of life for which he has a probable chance in the life insurance tables—forty years—as a pauper or criminal, he entails a loss upon his State of five thousand dollars. On the other hand, every youthful criminal made into an honest boy by our preventive institutions of charity and reform is a clear saving of five thousand dollars to the community. It may be somewhat unpleasant to regard the human being simply as a money capital, but the aspect has its peculiar and impressive lessons.

Fun from Scribner's.

Here are the heads of a sermon once preached by a quaint old minister on the text, "Adam, where art thou?" "1st. All men are somewhere. 2dly. Some men are where they ought not to be. 3dly. If they don't take care, they will soon find themselves where they had rather not be."

Tom Sheridan once told his father that when he got into Parliament he would not pretend to greater virtue than he possessed, but would at once write upon his forehead "To be let." "That won't do," replied his father, "unless you add unfurnished."

Meeting the author of a celebrated poem, after he had been seriously injured by a railroad accident, a friend remarked: "You did not find 'riding on the rail' as pleasant as you pictured it." "Oh, that wasn't riding on the rail, but riding off it. Don't you see?"

"What kind of a man is Squire Simmons, any way?" "Well, you've seen them snow storms along early in the winter, when there's a good deal of wind but not much sleighing? That's the sort he is."

Treatment of Children.

A member of the British Parliament has recently called the attention of that government to the case of a child, seven years old, who had been sent to prison for stealing sugar plums. The home secretary did not deny the truth of the statement, but said, in explanation of the extraordinary circumstance, that the father of the child was an habitual drunkard; that another child of the same family had died from starvation, caused by the father's neglect, and that this same child, seven years old, had previously been convicted of stealing, and as it was too young to be sent to a reformatory it was only sent to prison as an act of kindness to remove it from the evil influences of the parent. The secretary further added that the attention of the chaplain and schoolmaster had been directed to the case. At the same time this is an extraordinary commentary upon the state of society in England that children of seven years can only be rescued from the evil treatment of a worthless father by being formally convicted of a crime and sent to prison.

The advertiser who wished us to "push up" his business neglects to remit a phew pharthings phor the phavor.

The Last Station.

He had been sick at one of the hotels for three or four weeks, and the boys on the road had dropped in daily to see how he got along, and to learn if they could render him any kindness. The brakeman was a good fellow, and one and all encouraged him in the hope that he would pull through. The doctor didn't regard the case as dangerous, but the other day the patient began sinking, and it was seen that he could not live the night out. A dozen of his friends sat in the room when night came, but his mind wandered and he did not recognize them.

It was near one of the depots, and, after the great trucks and noisy drays had ceased rolling by, the bells and the short, sharp whistles of the yard engines sounded painfully loud. The patient had been very quiet for half an hour, when he suddenly unclosed his eyes and shouted:

"Kal-a-ma-zoo!"

One of the men brushed the hair back from the cold forehead, and the brakeman closed his eyes and was quiet for a time. Then the wind whirled around the depot and banged the blinds on the window of his room, and he lifted his hand and cried out:

"Jack-son! Passengers going north by the Saginaw road change cars."

The men understood. The brakeman thought he was coming east on the Michigan Central. The effort seemed to have greatly exhausted him, for he lay like one dead for the next five minutes, and a watcher felt for his pulse to see if life had not gone out. A tug going down the river sounded her whistle loud and long, and the dying brakeman opened his eyes and called out:

"Ann Arbor!"

He had been over the road a thousand times, but had made his last trip. Death was drawing a spectral train over the old track, and he was brakeman, engineer and conductor.

One of the yard engines uttered a shrill whistle of warning, as if the glare of the headlight had shown to the engineer some stranger in peril, and the brakeman called out:

"Yp-slanty—change cars here for the Eel River road!"

"He's coming in fast," whispered one of the men.

"And the end of his 'run' will be the end of his life!" said a second.

The dampness of death began to collect on the patient's forehead, and there was that ghastly look on the face which death always brings. The slamming of a door down the hall startled him again, and he moved his head and faintly called:

"Grank Trunk junction—passengers going east by the Grand Trunk change cars!"

He was so quiet after that that all the men gathered around the bed, believing that he was dead. His eyes closed, and the brakeman lifted his hand, moved his head and whispered:

"De"—

Not "Detroit," but death! He died with the half-uttered whisper on his lips. And the headlight on death's engine shone full in his face and covered it with such pallor as naught but death can bring.—*Free Press.*

The Fashionable Child.

There is unquestionably in infancy an interference with the natural instincts which is far too great for healthful growth. This, of course, from the condition of the subjects of it, who are hardly more than vegetative beings, is chiefly physical. Consider for a moment how artificial a thing a modern baby becomes under the hands of a fashionable mother! Look at its manifold wrappings of finery, with involutions of lace and fine linen more complicated than those of a mummy! See how carefully it is handled and deposited lest a speck should soil or a touch derange the dressed-up manikin! Notice how often it is introduced to company, not seldom even awakened out of sleep to be shown by mamma, eager for a compliment, to flattering visitors with the ever ready "What a fine baby!" on their lips. What more unnatural usage could an infant be subjected to than being thus oppressed with finery, deprived of its liberty, disturbed of its repose, tormented by strange hands, and infected, perhaps, in the closeness of a kiss by repeated inspirations of tainted breath? It is a cruelty to an infant to clothe it in any way by which its limbs are checked in the freest movement, to which it is impelled by natural instinct. It should have the fullest liberty to turn and roll, creep or toddle, as it may, without fear of disorder from exercise or dirt from floor. No superfluous swathings of finery should be allowed to interfere with any of its vagaries of motion. A baby should be left very much to itself and nature. The less clothing it wears, and the less this shackles its body and limbs, the better. We need hardly insist upon its being allowed to get all the sleep it will take, for a great deal of this, it is well known, is essential to its health. It is equally obvious that its natural instinct seeks for pure air, and not the atmosphere corrupted by human breathing.

Burning Iron.

A Berlin experimenter has demonstrated the combustibility of iron in a peculiar manner. He takes a straight bar magnet of some power, and sprinkles iron filings on one of its poles. These filings arrange themselves in accordance with the lines of magnetic force; and however closely they may appear to be placed, of course no two of the metallic filaments are parallel, and consequently, a certain amount of air is inclosed as in a metallic sponge. The flames of any ordinary spirit lamp or gas burner readily ignites the finely divided iron, and it continues to burn brilliantly for some time, the combustion being, apparently, as natural and easy as that of any ordinary substance. If the experimenter with this operation stands on a slight elevation and waves the magnet to and fro while burning, a magnificent rain of fire is said to be produced.

An Extraordinary Case.

An Iowa paper reports a remarkable case of transfusion of blood and the extraordinary consequences that followed: A celebrated lawyer was "transfused," a noted stock-breeder furnishing the sanguineous fountain. The cure was perfect, but the attorney's ideas on Blackstone and Durham became so confused that he was eventually compelled to retire from the practice of his profession. In his first case, after recovering, he commenced to make a plea for his client, accused of larceny, as follows: "If it please the short horn court, my client is the victim of a thoroughbred conspiracy. Although of honorable parentage, he was arrested by this six distinct crosses of constable, and hurried into a foul dungeon charged with being a Devonshire thief."

To Civil Life.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., June 23, 1875.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

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REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR THE CONVENTION.

Martin county, Jos. J. Martin.

THE BENEFITS OF EDUCATION TO THE FARMER.

We hold that the farmer was not destined to be a mere clown, but a perfect man, whose strength and beauty of person is only equaled by the vigor and graces of his mind. We hold further that learning is of pecuniary advantage to the farmer, and that the duty which rests upon him of educating his mental faculties is really his best policy.

But a part from duty, it should be his pleasure. The supposition that every human creature should choose to grub in ignorance, without hope of anything better for the future, like the delving mole whose eyes are seldom seen, is simply preposterous. Mankind love honor and distinction. The farmer's ear is not deaf to the appealings of an honorable ambition. He feels that "knowledge is power," and would gladly emerge from the unsatisfactory twilight of his limited scholarship, and walk uprightly in the bright sunlight of science.

When, therefore, it is generally conceded that the pecuniary interests of the farmer are advanced by education, he will rapidly rise to the proud position which he is destined to occupy, inferior to none in the respectability of his business, and equal to any in his intellectual development. He will no longer despise theory, but will unite it with practice, for the farmer is the true theorist, planting seed in the spring time, following the sun in his course and binding up the golden sheaves in harvest.

And then as an educated man, the whole sphere of his enjoyment will be enlarged. He will begin to see new beauties in the landscape; the tall forest trees, the vari-colored herbage and the brown soil are his companions and friends; each has its story to relate, beautiful in its simplicity, and wonderful in its truth,

"And this (his) life, exempt from public haunts,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything"

THE PEOPLE SHOULD HAVE BEEN CONSULTED.

What we complain of is the fact that the Constitutional Convention was forced upon the people without so much as saying "By your leave." They were not consulted. In 1852, at a Whig Convention held, the following resolution expressed the views of that grand old party on this question:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, whenever amendments are to be made to our State Constitution, they should be effected by a Convention of the people elected on the basis of the House of Commons; and WE ARE IN FOVOR OF SUBMITTING IT TO THE PEOPLE TO SAY WHETHER A CONVENTION SHOULD BE CALLED OR NOT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING AMENDMENTS TO OUR CONSTITUTION."

In 1858 Hon. ASA BIGGS, in a speech on the Convention bill, said:

"Whether a majority of the people are discontented with the CONSTITUTION AS IT IS AND DESIRE A CHANGE, is a question that ought TO BE ASCERTAINED ANTECEDENT TO ANY LEGISLATIVE ACTION FOR ALTERING THE ORGANIC LAW."

This was sound doctrine over twenty years ago, and we hold it to be sound doctrine to day. The principle has undergone no change. In all great movements of this character *the people should be consulted.*

All over the State the Democrats are nominating their best men for Convention. They are going to elect such men as Gov. GRAHAM, Judge SHIPP and Gov. VANCE. The *anti*-Convention party should not be caught napping. They too should select able men—those able to maintain and defend the great fundamental principles incorporated in our Constitution guaranteeing to *the people* larger privileges than they ever enjoyed before.

The "restrictions" put in the Convention bill is a delusion and a snare. It is not the intention to adhere to or abide by them. Gov. BRAGG, in a speech at Raleigh, on the 1st of June 1854, said:

A Convention of the people CANNOT BE RESTRICTED BY THE LEGIGLATURE. A Convention MAY MAKE MOST UNEXPECTED AND UNACCEPTABLE CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE PEOPLE HAVE NO REMEDY!"

The present is no time for trifling. The interests at stake are too vital to run any risks. We have no assurance that we can control the Convention. The opposition *may* secure a small majority. In that event the more able men we have in that body the less danger of doing so much harm. Personal feeling and individual aspirations must yield to the common good.

There is no special need of a change in our Constitution The masses are satisfied with it as it is.

The Homestead cannot be trusted to men who unanimously voted against it in 1868.

"LET THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG."

The *Albemarle Register* claims to be the Democratic organ of this District. As such it professes to be the exponent of the principles and policy of the party. In its issue of last week it sounds one of its key notes of this summer's campaign. In its leading editorial it discusses the "Franchise" question and insists that a man's right to vote should be graduated according to the amount of property he owns! This is the language used.

Reason and righteousness demand that the lawmakers of our land revise the franchise statutes so as to administer the law in conformity to good sense, justice and equity, by adopting a scale of the franchise power to govern its privileges to be exercised accordingly by each elector in all State, District, County and Municipal elections. Allowing each elector paying a poll tax the privilege of ONE ballot for one candidate for each respective office or position to be filled by ballot, at any one election and each elector one additional vote for every $300 or $500, or any other fixed sum, of the amount of value of property upon which he pays taxes.

As this cannot be done except by an amendment to the Constitution we are led to infer that it is one of the changes the Democrats of the First District propose demanding at the hands of the Convention. Are the people of the district for this? Will they agree to it? Adopt it and four or five men will control Pasquotank county. So in every county a few of the rich men will always rule. While we totally repudiate the doctrine we admire the pluck and candor of the *Register* in publicly espousing and proclaiming what the leaders haven't had the courage to openly declare. The people have a right to know what the Democrats are after. The *Register* has "let the cat out of the bag."

SPEAKING OUT.

The Address of the Democratic State Committee is full of demagoguery. Its authors attempt to deceive the people by laying special stress upon the "restriction" features of the Convention Act. The Carolina *Watchman*, the most fearless and outspoken of the Democratic papers in the State, does not feel disposed to be a party to any such deception. It says:

"When such men as Judges Gaston, Ruffin, Badger, Biggs, Governor Bragg, Avery, B. F. Moore, Haywood, and others, among the ablest men men North Carolina has yet produced, tell us that there is no power in the Legislature to restrict a convention, we feel inclined to laugh at the pompous, but weak opposition offered to their opinions by the Executive Committee."

And this is the feeling and purpose of the leaders of the party. They hope to carry the Convention, and when it assembles they do not intend to abide by the act calling it together so far as the oaths and the restrictions are concerned.

Years ago, long before the adoption of the present Constitution, the best men of both political parties advocated certain measures of reform which they insisted ought to be incorporated in the fundamental law of the State. Among these were universal suffrage, the eligibility of all judicial and executive officers by the people. Each one of these were embodied in the new Constitution, and the people are satisfied. But the Bourbon "lawyers" are not. They want to change back again. The reason is plain.

We see by our exchanges that quite a severe frost occured last week in portions of Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. Thick ice formed and the crops were injured. It does seem that the Summer is to be as extraordinary as the Spring. A frost in the middle of June is at variance with all ideas of meteorological propriety. Says a cotemporary. "while it may be fun to those who like cool nights and an absence of mosquitoes, it is death to the tender potato and delicate corn."

It is a well known and settled principle in this State, laid down by the eminent Judge GASTON and so decided in the Convention of 1835, *that a Legislature cannot restrict or bind by oath a Convention of the people.* A Convention is the delegated sovereignty of the whole people. It is supreme. The Democrats know this, and if they control the Convention they will quote Judge GASTON and the Convention of 1835 as authority for not obeying the "restrictions" and for refusing to take the oath. Mark the prediction!

Two thirds of the Legislasure voted for Convention. This was done in obedience to the wishes of the people.—*Albemarle Times.*

It was done without consulting the people. The latter had no opportunity to give expression to their wishes. To secure the two-thirds vote the Bourbons were compelled to *sugar coat* the bill with "restrictions." It is a delusion and a snare.

JOHN POOL'S circular is worth ten thousand Democratic votes.—*Albemarle Times.*

Not far from the mark. It has so clearly exposed the nefarious scheme of the plotters against the rights and liberties of the people that at least ten thousand who otherwise might have voted the Democratic Convention ticket will now vote the other way. The *Times* is about right for once.

Thursday last was the centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. It was appropriately celebrated at Boston in the presence of three hundred thousand visitors. Delegations from various portions of the South mingled with those of the North and speeches full of patriotism, loyalty and reconciliation were indulged in.

Hon. D. M. BARRINGER, in a speech in the House of Commons in 1861, said:

"If we call a Convention, THAT CALL MUST BE ABSOLUTE. THE LEGISLATURE CANNOT CONTROL THE SOVEREIGNS, but can call them together in pursuance of the Constitution."

Let us return to the good old days of 1835.—*Raleigh News.*

This means a return to the days of qualified suffrage for office, imprisonment for debt, and the whipping post. 'Good old days" indeed!

Let every man stop and consider. The Convention question forced upon us is a serious matter. The dearest and best interests of every poor man in the State is in jeopardy. To watch and circumvent the plotters against the rights of the people will require able, prudent, vigilant men, and our friends should select such only to represent them. This is no ordinary crisis. Should the Democrats control the Conventiou the work will be no holiday one. There will be much to do. It will be an encounter of brain with brain. The enemy are going to do their best If we do not follow their example our cause is lost Personally it is immaterial to us *who* the man is, only so he is able and reliable and has the confidence of the people.

It is said that Senator THURMAN has already expressed his belief that the Republicans of Ohio, with HAYES as their leader, will get away with the Democracy of that State in October. Just as we predicted. Senator THURMAN, and other Democrats who have the Presidential fever, cannot afford to see WILLIAM ALLEN rise up again. Another election as Governor would almost force him upon the Democracy as their candidate in 1876. True, he would be the weakest man named in that connection, yet we hope Ohio will leave him at home. We can afford to take our chances against a stronger man with a good working majority of Republicans in Ohio.

The Norfolk *Times* says that one of the young men of that city belonging to a choir, had his hair cut by a generous barber last Saturday night. The next evening at church he sang for a solo, "Cover my Defenceless Head," and blushed like a lobster while doing it.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letter from Belvidere.

SERMON OF BISHOP HOOD. THE CROPS. POLITICS &C.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Thinking that your readers might wish to know something from our usually quite community, I thought I would jot a few lines. Yesterday the 17th, Bishop Hood of the Colored Methodist Church preached at *Bay Branch* to a large and attentive audience of colored and white citizens and his discourse was highly appreciated. It was full and comprehensive and interspersed with native eloquence, at times truly grand, but not of that kind that soars above its mark. His text was 19th chapter of St. Matthew 27th verse. "Then answered Peter, and said unto him Behold, we have forsaken all, and followed thee, what shall we have therefore?"

The Bishop spake for one hour and ten minutes and set forth the great need there is for those who profess christianity to forsake the world and all its allurements, and follow the *perfect* pattern even Christ. Then in commenting upon the latter part of the text "what shall we have therefore" he told his hearers that the promise was that the christian should be exalted and that he should become rich in the inheritance of eternal life &c. Upon the whole the discourse was exhaustive and did credit to the *American Pulpit.* I certainly would have been glad for every white person in the district to have heard him. It would have done much towards breaking down the prejudice that exists in the minds of so many against the colored race. Let those who think the colored race have no brains and that they are not capable of culture go and hear Bishop Hood and my word for it they will leave his presence wiser if not better men.

The members of Bay Branch are preparing to erect a commodeous house for worship and have paid in about one half enough to let the building out to contract.

Farmers are making quite a vigorous campaign against "General Green" and will soon be done killing their corn. The General will hold the cotton fields for a short while but it is only a question of time. Corn is small for the time of year. Cotton is looking well.

Politics will soon be the order of the day; already the waters are troubled on the surface. After the 30th, the day of the Republican County Convention the cauldron will show signs of activity. When the sun goes down on the 5th of next August you may look for a Waterloo defeat for the defiant Bourbons in old Perquimans; they may sound their charge and give their reserve guards the order "up guards and at them," but the party of progress will go on with steady and unflinching tread to victory and success. Let our watch word be "the Republican party expects every man to do his duty," in the coming campaign, the result of which is fraught with so much interest to our State.

Let us hear a good report from old Pasquotank.

PROGRESS.

Perquimans, N. C., June 18. 1875.

CAPE HATTERAS, Dare Co., N. C., June 14th, 1875.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The Democrats in this section are using, as an argument in favor of the Convention movement, that the present mode of township government is too expensive. I challenge any township in North Carolina having either Republican or Democrat officers to compare books with *Hatteras.* I have been an officer in the township, a J. P., ever since the organization of Dare County, and the township has always elected *a full Republican Board*, and they have attended regularly, to all the business of the township and I have yet to know of *one cent* being charged by them for their services, except for assessing taxables annually and the registration of voters prior to elections. There has never been a fee demanded by an officer for costs in Justice's Courts when the defeudant has been acquitted, If the noisy Democrats of Dare can propose any cheaper mode than the one provided by the present Constitution we would like to hear from them. I am happy to say to our friends of the First District that the Republicans of this township are alive to the interest and will cheerfully respond to the call of the Chairman of our County Executive Committee by sending delegates to the County Convention who will vote for the nomination of a man who will, if elected, vote for the immediate adjournment of the Convention.

S. W. A.

A Brooklyn lady, whose husband has an unpleasant habit of railing at her, has hit upon the plan of calling in her servants when he begins to let out his temper, and then turning to him and saying sweetly: "Now, my dear, please go on with your remarks." He doesn't go on, at least not as he began.

Proceedings of City Commissioners.

Commissioner's Office
Elizabeth City, N. C.,
June 21st, 1875.

Board met this evening. Present his Honor J. S. Wilcox, Mayor, Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchard, Thos R. Cobb, Whitman Lane and Henry Davis Commissioners.

It was ordered that ten dollars be appropriated towards the erection of a town pump at the corner of Road and Church streets, on conditiou that D. B. Bradford others contribute the balance of the expense needed.

The following was adopted and ordered to be placed upon the minutes:

Be it enacted by the Corporation of Elizabeth City and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.

That the Solicitor for the Corporation of Elizabeth City shall in addition to the general compensation allowed him by the Corporation, receive the following fees and no other, namely:

For every conviction, for the violation of any corporation Ordinance, which he may prosecute, a fee of four dollars.

The fees as above stated shall be taxed in the costs against the party convicted, collected by the Constable and paid over to the solicitor.

The following bills were allowed for work and material on Long Brige: Jack Brocket, $9,62; Benoni James, $13,20; Brodericks & Smith, $30,89; H. C. Gorfry, $43,49; C. C. Price $5,60; Wm Burk, $5,00; Enoch Martin, $8,33; C. Mc Murrian, $5,91; W. Underwood, $112,13: Sawney Cartright, $7,33 and George Jennings $26,64.

It was ordered that the Mayor and Commissioners sit in their office on Thursday and Friday the 24th and 25th inst. to equalize the assessible value of the taxable (real estate) property within the corporate limits, posters announcing the same be printed at once.

A lengthy document was read by T. R. Cobb, but no action was taken.

It was ordered that the Constable summons hands to begin work on the streets on Monday next.

On motion adjourned.

J. S. WILCOX, Mayor.

P. JOHN,
Clerk pro tem.

St. Louis Just the Place.

Oberly, of the Cairo *Bulletin*, in casting about for a proper place for the holding of the next National Democratic Convention, says it "should be held in St. Louis." and gives his reason for thinking so, and at the same time states his objections to other cities in the following style:

"Chicago won't do. There the party, in 1864, made the mistake of nominating a war man on an anti war platform. Disaster followed.

New York won't do. There the party, 1868, nominated a hard money man on a platform that was a mixture of soft and hard, and endorse the Blair idea of the overthrow of reconstruction by the bayonet. Disaster followed.

Cincinnatti won't do. There the great Liberal Republican Convention met, and controlled by Democrats, did not nominate the man the Liberals wanted, and failed to give the Democrats the man they wanted. Disaster followed.

Baltimore won't do. There the party, in convention assembled, nominated Douglass and Greeley, and in both battles were whipped.

We must get a new place, in which the odor of past defeast cannot disturb our noses.

Boston? It is too far away. And, besides, it is too straight-laced for a Democratic gathering of the national kind.

Philadelphia? It was the Arm-in-Arm Convention city—the Bread-and-Butter Conventiontof the office holders who rallied at the command of President Johnson. It won't do.

Pittsburg? It is too dirty and Radical.

Louisville? It was the city of the O'Connor Convention, and there abides Blanton Duncan. Of course that won't do.

St. Louis? Just the place. It is backed by a reliable Democratic State that has no candidate for the Presidency. It has many hotels, if very indifferent ones, and the population if so quiet that they will not in any way distuab the deliberations of the Convention. It will do."

New York, June 21th.—A Boston dispatch of yesterday says only one of the visiting organizations from the South remains in Boston, and that is Richmond Commandery of Knights Templars. They leave Monday Their reception reception here has been the grandest of all the great demonstrations of welcome made during the past week. The appropriation for the entertainment of the 70 men was $20,000 and a great deal more has been expended by private citizens. The collation given them by St. Andrews Lodge, which has only 38 members, cost $3,000. They were treated to carriage drive about the suburbs and visiting from time to time ot the elegant residences to which they were invited. They were also splendidly entertained in Newton. The guests are overpowered by all these and other evidences of Massachusett's hospitality, and say they will go home with revived affection for their sister commonwealth, and new interest in our common country. Their spirit is let forth in an extract from a speech of one of their number, Ex-Governor Walker.

President Grant is said to have never looked so well since he has been in Washington as now, and to have evidently increased in weight. For the first time since he has been in public life he has had the whiskers shaved from the ahin. The correspondent who first stnated the story that the President was looking ill and tired out now says that he is marvelously changed for the better in his looks, and it is probable that the sojourn at Long branch will do more towards the perfecting of his general health.

The trains for Bangor, Me., on the European and North American Railroad, Tuesday, was stopped by an immense number of caterpilliars on the track near a poylar grove, and they had to sand the track to get along.

A small woolen manufactory has been discovered among the ruins of Pompeii. Several charred fragments of tapestry were found, beside various machines for carding and weaving wool.

Bismarck chopped $67,000 worth of wood lrst year in his county of Lauenburg, donated to him after the '66 campaign by the Wilhelmish Majesty.

"Why, Jennie, you look good enough to eat," said a loving husband to his wife one morning at breakfast. "Well, I'm eating as fast as I can ain't I?"

The only sound financial platform is to pay your nebts. The platform of the Ohio Democracy is not of this sort. It is not sound.

"Angels fold their wings and rest," is the headline put in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* over an account of eight bridal parties at one hotel in that city.

Nearly every man who holds notes against his neighbor is in favor of the Democrats having a majority in the Convention. Why is this! It is no doubt because he hopes to have a new Supreme Court established and the homestead declared unconstitutional. In that case the poor man's home can be taken for debt. The only way to prevent this is to vote for Republican delegates.—*Era.*

The Post Office Department has adopted a design to be used on the stamped envelopes for the new foreign five cent postage. The stamp bears a front-face likeness of Gen. Taylor, while the envelopes will bear a profile view of the same individual. It has been prepared from a potrait of the General taken from the medal voted to him by Congress in 1842, which is now in the possession of Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint.

The revolutionists want a majority in the Convention so that they may restore the old order of things and establish in office for life some of the "first families." The Republicans want the people to have the entire management of their affairs and the election of all their officers The people are opposed to placing judges and other officers in power for life. If the Democrats succeed in having a majority in the Convention they will so alter the Constitution that the people will have very little to do with their State government.—*Era.*

It was not until September, 1795, only three months before the election, that Washington forwarded a letter of declination to Madison with reference to a third term. In this he said: "On the one hand, a previous declaration to retire not only carries with it the impression of vanity and self importance, but it may be construed into a manoeuvre to be invited to remain; and, on the other hand, to say nothing implies consent, or, at any rate would leave the matter in doubt."

King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, will send his feather cloak to the Centennial. It will represent more labor than any other on exhibition. Its manufacture was commenced over a hundred years ago, under the auspices of some of the ancestors of Kamehameha, the first King of the Islands, and upwards of fifty years of time were required for its completion. It is made of the feathers of a peculiar species of bird—each bird furishing only two feathers, one from under each wing. In size the cloak is a little over a square yard, and is color is golden yellow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v, 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and No tions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH
AND
ENGLISH
POPLINS,
COLORED
SILK
DRESS
PATTERNS,
PONGEES
AND
FOULARDS,
GRENADINES,
JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
STRIPES,
LACE
AND
SATIN
STRIPPED
PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING
Cut on the Bias.
FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS
AND
CASHMERES,
MOURNING
BERAGE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS
AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great variety.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

FOR RENT.

The Store known as the Fearing Store, situated on the corner of Road & Ebringhause Sts.—a good location for business. Apply to C. M. ALLEN or M. L. T. DAVIS Norfolk Va. no. 46-1 m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Selling out,

SELLING OUT.

Take Notice

THAT

J. SALOMONSKY, & CO.,

are closing out their

Extensive Stock

AT

Wholesale Prices,

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

TO BUY

CHEAP

Dry Goods

Dress Goods,

NOTIONS,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats,

and

Clothing.

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

They are cheaper than ever sold in

this Place, therefore do not

lose your chance

to lay in a

SUPPLY

as I go to

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

on ROAD STREET.

Selling out.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGS

RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,

QUILTS, BED AND

TABLE SPREADS,

TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS

AND

SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;

23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

North Carolina, } Special Action.
Perquimans County, } In Probate Court.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r.

vs

Thos. Bagley, Quinton Bagley and Nathan Bagley.

Petition to make real estate assetts for payment of debts.

It appearing that the defendants are non-residents of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a weekly newspaper published in Elizabeth City, for the space of six weeks notifying the said defendants to be and appear at my office on Saturday the 26th day of July A. D. 1875 in the town of Hertford, N. C., to show cause if any they have why the prayer of the complaint which is filed in this office shall not be granted.

Witness my hand and seal of office in Hertford on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1875.

JOHN H. COX,
51-6, Clerk Superior Court.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

The Subscriber has opened a Private Boarding House on Water Street, near the Steam Boat landing. Boarders taken by the month, week or day. Also lodging and meals.

Price $1.50, per day.

A. L. PENDLETON.
E. City N. C. April 21, 1875-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bond holder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $25,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3000, &c., &c.

FOURTH SERIES DRAWING
APRIL 5th, 1875.

These drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually Every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City.
Registered Letter or P. O. Money Orders.

Postponement Impossible Under This Plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENTS RECEIVED.
41-3m. ED.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED in Design and Workmanship, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. Dealers get LARGE COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or $5 monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Nag's Head Hotel,

NAG'S HEAD DARE COUNTY N. C.

This celebrated watering place opens JULY 1st, 1875.

Capacity 250 Guests.

This Hotel was built two years ago and is pleasantly situated a short distance from the Sound shore and in full view of the Ocean. Bathing fishing and gunning unsurpassed on the whole sea coast.

TERMS:

Per Day,	$ 2.00.
Per Week,	12.00.
Per Month,	40.00.

Children under 12 years of age half price. Liberal reduction to families.

For further information address

J. C. PERRY,
Proprietor.

The fine Steamer "Mystic" has been engaged to run for the Season from Edenton, Hertford and Elizabeth City.

June 2nd, 1875.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TRAINS on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	9,35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	9,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	9,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5,15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	5,15 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	2,20 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	2,40 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayettville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
49—tf. Gen'l Superintendant.

ATTENTION DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons in Pasquotank County who have not listed their taxable property, to do so before the Register of Deeds between THIS DATE and the

1st DAY OF JULY,

or the penalty imposed by law in case of such failure will be strictly enforced.

P. JOHN,
THOS. P. WILCOX, Chm'n.
Clerk.

May 26th, 1875.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,
P. O. BOX. 535. NORFOLK, Va.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL.

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where and in easy and cheap transportation of its crops to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them a large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 200 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land, is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and ever near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $2.50 per acre.

Also a farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank 4 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine waters, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $5.00 per acre, and, having been in cultivation, on a portion of this year in cotton and corn, will, with one year's work, Price $15.00 per acre.

Three farms—one of 100 acres one of 50 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared and. Price $25 per acre for each tract—payments to suit purchaser. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL
Agent.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Elizabeth ity

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL

KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER

Elizabeth City. N. C.

WILLARD'S

HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,

Washington, D. C. 41-tf.

The Albemarle Saloon.

This elegant establishment, in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a First Class

LAGER BEER,

SALOON.

Constantly receiving XXXX Gibson Whiskey, French Brandy, David Parker Gaines county Apple Brandy, Holland Gin, Rock, Blackberry brandy, Scuppernong, Catawba, Sherry and Port wines, also the celebrated Larger Beer of Thomas Beck & Sons, of Baltimore Md., also fine Cigars, Chewing and smoking tobacco, and everything kept in a first class place, he guarantees satisfaction and invites a call from every one.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ Advertising is the oil which tradesmen put in their lamps. They that are unwise put no oil in.

☞ The young lady students from this locality, attending the Wesleyan Female College at Murfreesboro, have returned.

☞ When an employee sees a young man with fair wages who spends all that he earns, it might be well for him to see that he also earns all that he spends

☞ Waiting for something to turn up, is about as hopeful as standing on the bank and waiting for the river to run dry before crossing over.

☞ The farmer who hung an old coat in his field to frighten birds away and afterward found a young brood in one of the pockets has lost faith in "scare-crows."

☞ Addresses on Education will be delivered by Prof. ABERNATHY and Rev. SOLOMON POOL in the Methodist Church this evening at 8 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Lectures free.

☞ In reply to numerous inquiries we would state that the name of Mr. GUTHRIE'S successor as Superintendent of Life Saving Stations is JOHN J. GUTHRIE, of Portsmouth Va. He is a gentleman and is qualified.

☞ We are requested to announce that the Rev. Mr. GILLILAND the "Blind Preacher" will spend next Sabbath at the Berea Baptist Church and will sing with the children at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ A friend from Perquimans writes: "I am well pleased with the course of the CAROLINIAN and am well satisfied that the party ought to give it a hearty support and a wide circulation." All right. But talk is cheap It is *action* that accomplishes desired results.

☞ A good looking farm will sell quicker and at a better price than a bad looking farm. Ornamental trees, vines, shrubs, and fences may not yield any money to the owners while he has them in his possession, but they will bring many times their cost when the farm comes into market.

☞ We have now published a newspaper eighteen years, twelve in Pennsylvania and six in North Carolina and we are proud to be able to announce that in all that time we never missed an issue. Subscribers expect their paper regularly and promptly. We have always made it our business to see that those patronizing us should be thus served.

☞ It is gratifying to know that an interest is already awakened in and preparations being made for the coming Fair of the Albemarle Agricultural Society. The indications are that there will be more and better stock on exhibition than at either of the previous Fairs and that the number of articles will be largely increased. The right spirit is being manifested.

☞ The editor of the Norfolk *Land Mark* reports the matrimonial market dull. He states that there is much courting; but no marrying. He intimates, however, that the market will be looking up in the Fall, as several young couple have threatened to form an alliance about that time. He advises the young gentlemen to "hurry up."

☞ To see a young man looking over a Furniture Catalogue, and inquiring the price of bureaus, etc. of the proprietor of the Store, is nothing strange if he has a better half · but if he be single and "in the market," its a "symptom," and that symptom is that he is soon to have a mother in law.

☞ The Republicans of Washington county hold their Convention on Wednesday next, the 30th inst., at Lee's Mills. A correspondent who is thoroughly conversant with the feeling in that county informs us that the Republican party was never more firm and united. Every disposition prevails with the leaders to see that there is no dissension in the ranks. A good, strong man will be nominated.

☞ As we begin a new volume this week we must request of each one of our subscribers to remit their subsbriptions at once. The price is $2 in advance. To all outside of Pasquotank county ten cents must be added to prepay the postage. As it is impossible to run a newspaper on credit we must insist that all our friends be prompt in this matter. Those indebted for past years will be kind enough to settle up. We have not failed in our duty. Let those in arrears now perform theirs.

☞ The pulpit in the Methodist Church at this place was occupied on Sunday morning last by Rev. SOLOMON POOL of Chapel Hill. His theme was The Christian's Vocation. He treated it in four aspects, 1st as a vocation of usefulness, 2nd of honor, 3rd of faith and 4th of reward. In the evening he occupied the Baptist pulpit. Both sermons were full of thought, full of force, full of power. The Rev. Mr. ABERNATHY, of Rutherford College preached an able sermon in the Baptist Church in the morning and another in the Methodist Church in the evening. The Reverend gentleman is a self educated man and is remarkable both for originality of thought and originality of expression.

☞ On Sunday evening a colored infant child was found buried in a garden at one of the tenant houses near Pool's School House, It was evidently strangled to death; S. J. HALSTEAD Esq., was appointed Coroner.

☞ The Nag's Head beach is always in a splendid condition for bathing during the summer season. It is always pleasant, always safe. The Hotel will open on the 1st of July. The Proprietor, Mr. PERRY, is already there arranging everything in good style for guests and visitors.

☞ In order that the people—the tax payers of both Town and County may be kept fully posted as to the transactions of the Commissioners they have adopted the rule of having all their proceedings published. Every item of expense, every bill allowed is made public, and this has been done for the past two or three years. Nothing is done in secret. Everything is open, public. Those not satisfied with this are invited to personally examine the records.

☞ In the selection of Magistrates and Township officers to be voted for at the August election let some attention be paid to picking out good men—such as are qualified for the several positions. Republicans should not neglect this important matter. It is the only way to secure respect and public confidence. We speak plainly on this subject because vital interests are involved. Nothing injures a party more than conferring official positions upon those who are totally incompetent.

☞ The work on Long Bridge, at this place, is completed. It is one of the most substantial improvements in all this section. The plank surface of the bridge has been reduced three-fourths, thus abating so much in all future expense, and the Draw is constructed of such material and in such a way as to outlast this generation. Though costing considerable now the ultimate saving to both Corporation and County will prove that it was the best and wisest economy.

☞ To day we enter upon the Seventh Volume of the NORTH CAROLINIAN. Six years! How rapidly time passes! And yet as we look over the se years back to the date of our first issue we are compelled to acknowledge that there has been substantial progress; that our condition and prospects as a people have improved and that the industrial interests of our town and country are advancing. We make no special promises. We have done our share in making the local history our paper has faithfully chronicled since our advent here. We propose continuing our efforts in the same direction—to improve, to build up and to develope the boundless resources of our beautiful country—and we hope to be able to record, before this new volume closes, the fact that the grand enterprizes agitated and inaugurated have been completed. It will be a proud day for the NORTH CAROLINIAN and one that will secure untold benefits to our people.

Local Briefs:

The Sheriff is required to make his settlement on the 22nd of July. Tax payers in arrears should delay no longer. —Huckelberries are in the market.—The election of Eureka Lodge on Monday night resulted as follows; W. W. GRAVES, W. M.; Dr. A. S. MORGAN, S. W.; W. H. PERCEL, J. W.; S. WEISEL, Treas; J. SALOMONSKY, Sec. —SANDERS & SAWYER are erecting a large Carriage Factory on Main Street.—Prof. ABERNATHY of Rutherford College, and Rev. SOLOMON POOL, of Chapel Hill, are spending a few days in this city.—The revival at the Methodist Church is still in progress. A number have professed religion.—The Mayor and Commissioners will sit at their office on Thursday and Friday of this week to equalize the assessment value of the real estate within the limits of the Corporation,—The work on the Streets will commence on Monday next.—W. W. GRAVES will accept our thanks for a lot of fresh crabs from Nag's Head.—Several more cases before the Mayor's Court this week.—Several of the Masonic fraternity of this city attended the meeting of the chapter at Hertford on Tuesday.—The Chapter is to be removed to this place and Capt. W. A. HARNEY was elected High Priest

Local Port-Folio.

The man who is ready to make it hot for you—the bar keeper. The man who is always ready to give you the cold shoulder—the butcher. A moving tail—a hungry dog's. Choose neither—between two evils. The end of everything—the letter g. Consent in three letters—y-e-s. The weight of a fool—a simple ton. One of the best of all earthly possessions—self possession. A society question—does "entertaining" entertain?

Business Locals.

Go see Fowler's new calicoes.

Go to the "Cash and one price" Store

We have on hand a lot of Dry Lumber which we will sell very low. tf.

Dried Drum fish in large or small quantities at Fowler's.

FOR SALE.—A 2nd hand 4 Horse Horizontal Engine and Boiler in good order and capable of running with ease a 40 or 50 Saw Gin. For Terms apply to C. C. ALLEN, Elizabeth City, N. C. 16–4t.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

G W Brothers, A A Perry, Harry Skinner, J G Hughes, Dr R H L Blount, A O Dey, E F Lamb, H C Cory, W Ward, J F Mercer, Richard Woodard, N. C.; D Bell, W C King, Samuel Frust, Danniel Hoffimer, W R Russel, C D Burgher, Norfolk Va.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

THE Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. BUTT's is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is surely a luxury, so bring your wives, your sisters and your "sweet-heart-," and you will be pleased.—No. 75 Road St. E. City N. C. May 10th 1875.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

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VEGETINE

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

The circulation of the blood is the life of the body and its stoppage is death. No disease can be in the body without first being generated in the blood, and no disease can possibly be in the body if the blood is pure. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

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The Vegetine has cured many cases of Scrofula of five ten and twenty years' standing, where the patient has had many physicians, tried many of the known remedies, and, after trying the Vegetine, the common remark is "It acts differently, from any medicine I have ever taken." Vegetine will cleanse Scrofula from the system. Try it.

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The Conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the *Vegetable Kingdom* are more safe, more successful in their cure of diseases than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

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Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanse and cures ulceration, cures constipation regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease; in fact there is no disease or complaint where the Vegetine gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

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Vegetine will eradicate every trace of Canker or Cankerous Humor from the system. Do not leave off taking Vegetine while you are obtaining relief and feeling better, but take it regularly and effect a cure of the disease. The time and quantity of Vegetine to be taken to effect a cure depends upon the nature and severity of the disease.

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Vegetine has cured many cases of Salt Rheum, and many of them of several years standing, where many other remedies have failed to effect a cure. All forms of this disease occured most frequently in the spring and autumn, and are usually attended with burning, stinging and very trouble some itching, especially when the blood is in a heated condition.

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March 3 -6m.

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For Puddings, Blanc, Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

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Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

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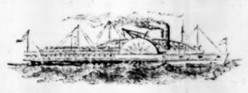

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BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
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Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

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Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

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Yours, truly,

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Hints to Dairymen.

A Philadelphia authority on dairy matters, who has recently returned from a visit to England, has issued a circular in which we find the following noteworthy remarks: It is well known to almost every producer that England is our great cheese customer, and therefore, one could not do better than study her requirements carefully. The first important thing I learned while there was, that the English nation gave particular attention to the study of foods, and that the people knew the best and wanted the best of everything, for which they were both willing and able to pay the value. No more erroneous opinion could be entertained than the one too generally prevalent in America, that any kind of food would suit the English markets. I found the country prosperous, the working people receiving good pay for their labor, and where not inflicted with the curse of trade unions and strikes, in a prosperous condition. This prosperity has resulted in a call by the masses for prime cheese, mainly of American manufacture, though containing much poor stock of home production. The fine goods had met with a good sale at good prices, and would have brought larger figures but for the large supply of inferior goods, while the latter was a drug upon the market. I saw thousands of cheese that had been bought in America at the comparatively low price of eight and ten cents last summer that were still unsold, and offering in some instances at half the original cost, low as it was, while to the loss must be added the shrinkage and interest upon their cost. All the importers of American cheese whom I saw complained of an unprofitable year, superinduced by high prices and poor goods. They expect chcese to rule much lower the present year; and I am firmly of the belief that their position, combined with the general depression of business in this country, and the disproportion between the present price of cheese and all other articles of food, must result in lower figures this season upon the general average; I have every reason to believe, however, that really fine cheese will pay the producer well, unless there are so many poor ones made as to still effect the value of high class goods. There cannot be too many fine cheese produced—England stands ready to take all we can send her, but poor stock is in little favor there or elsewhere.

I have time and time again advised my friends, the dairymen and factorymen, against making half skimmed cheese. My experience the past year and my observation in England more than confirms me in my opinion that it is the worst thing they can do. The English people have formed a terrible aversion to them. I saw quantities of this kind of stock that had depreciated one hundred per cent. in value after being kept a few months, and I expect to see it generally neglected henceforth. It has been suggested that you use some other kind of grease if you take the cream out. Such advice is most pernicious, and your intelligence should prevent its adoption. I say, if you value your reputation as dairymen and have regard for honesty, fair dealing, and your own interests, upon no account use anything as a substitute for cream or butter. Oleomargerine has had its brief day.

A Rhode Island Poultry Farm.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* gives an account of a visit to the farm of Mr. I. C. Wilbour, in Little Compton, R. I. A portion of the farm is devoted to poultry. The object at this time of the year is the production of eggs, and we visited more than a dozen buildings devoted to the use of fowls and this branch of production. The limits of this article will not allow of a detailed description of the building or of the different varieties of fowls or their management, but we understand that there were now on the premises about eleven hundred hens, and that it was no unusual thing to send two hundred dozen of eggs per week to market. Our ideas of the labor of hunting hens' eggs were greatly modified when we saw the man in charge walk along in front of the long rows of nests and pick up about four hundred fine, large, clean eggs. The eggs are all carefully gathered at night and sent weekly to the Boston market, so that there is no chance for them to be otherwise than fresh and good; indeed, we were told that every egg is warranted to be perfectly fresh and sweet. The labor of providing the required variety of food for so large a family is no small item. Wheat shorts, beef scraps, and meal are bought by the ton, and corn by the car-load, while occasionally other varieties of grain are used, with broken oyster shells in abundance. Cleanliness and a variety and liberal supply of food, we should judge, were the strong points of the management here. We observed that disinfectants were freely used, and were told that deaths by disease were of rare occurrence. A regular system of debit and credit is followed in this business, but in the absence of the proprietor we had no means of getting the figures. From our standpoint, it seemed not only pleasant but highly profitable.

Household Hints.

VERDIGRIS.—To remove verdigris from a copper boiler scour it with sand, and then wash it with a strong solution of salt and vinegar.

MOCK APPLE PIE.—Two soda crackers, one egg, one cup of sugar and one of water, the juice and yellow rind grated of a lemon. Bake with upper and under crust.

RHUBARB PIE.—Take off the thin skin, cut the stalks in small pieces, add a little flour, place it between two covers. When the paste is done remove the top crust and add sugar and butter, mixing them thoroughly with the rhubarb. Put the top crust on again and serve warm. Other seasoning may be added if desired. Rhubarb pies made in this way do not run over and waste their sweetness in the oven.

OMELET SOUFFLE.—From five eggs remove the whites of three and put in a separate dish. Beat the five yolks and two remaining whites together, add half a cup of milk, and pour into a frying-pan with butter in it just hot enough not to burn. When this is nearly cooked, spread over the top the three whites beaten to a stiff froth, and set in a hot oven two or three minutes. Fold over, turn on a platter, and serve hot. A delicious dish.

Preventive Against Moths.

A very pleasant perfume, and also preventive against moths may be made of the following ingredients: Take of cloves, caraway seed, nutmeg, mace, cinnamon, and tonquin beans, of each one ounce, then add as much florentine orrisroot as will equal the other ingredients put together. Grind the whole well to powder and put in little bags among your clothes, etc. This will answer for furs also; but I never tried anything more certain as a protection against moths in furs than to first shake out or beat out every foreign substance before putting away for the season. Then wrap them up in a perfectly sound newspaper. What I mean by sound is, that there shall be no holes or breaks in the paper. Make a bag of the paper by pasting; pack in and paste up the mouth of the bag. Put in a drawer where it will not be disturbed. If well done not a moth will ever be found inside.

A Pest Destroyer.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* says: Professor C. V. Riley, State entomologist, has of late been receiving a large number of letters from farmers in various parts of the State, making inquiries concerning a curious phenomenon. It appears that the white grub worm, a great destroyer of corn, potatoes, and other vegetable products, has been attacked by an enemy which threatens its extermination. The professor has received numerous specimens, having two sprouts of green vegetable growth growing out of the head of the grub, one on either side, resembling a hog's tusk in shape. The fang protrudes through the earth, and prevents every appearance of vegetable growth. The worms thus attacked die, and the professor is of the opinion that the disease will materially decrease the numbers of this great pest of the husbandman, if it does not totally eradicate it.

An Englishman hard up, has just sold the contents of his wine cellar for £150,-147.

THE BURNING FORESTS.

Whole Villages Abandoned by their Inhabitants.

The inhabitants of Locust Ridge, Evergreen, Stoddartsville, Gouldsboro, and of many lumbering settlements in Pennsylvania where forest fires have raged, were all driven from their homes, scores of which were laid in ashes. Hundreds of people saved only what clothing they wore. Families were driven for miles before the advancing conflagration, through the forests, before they reached places of safety.

One Stoddartsville family named Cox, consisting of a father, mother, seven small children, and Mr. Cox's mother, nearly one hundred years of age, suffered untold horrors in the burning woods. They lived on the outskirts of the place, and fled with the rest of the inhabitants. Old Mrs. Cox was unable to walk more than a mile unaided. Her son assisted her some distance further, when she fell to the ground utterly exhausted. Besides helping his aged mother, Cox carried two of his children, his wife carrying two more, the three larger ones making their own way. Cox attempted to bear his mother along also, but found that his progress was so retarded that the fire threatened to overtake them. The old lady begged her son to leave her and save himself and children. He tried to induce the children to run along themselves, but they were so frightened by the terror of the scene about them that they clung to their father and refused to go on alone. The flames advanced rapidly toward the group, and Cox, after dragging his mother some distance to the right of the direct path of the conflagration, was forced to abandon her to save the rest of his family. She was soon enveloped by the flames and burned to ashes. The rest of the family were driven high into to mountains, where they were obliged to remain, on a barren ridge, for a day and a night. Two of the smaller children became delirious with hunger and thirst, and one has since died. The others are still sick from the effects of their dreadful imprisonment in the burning forest.

An old man named Chamberlain was also overtaken by the fire, which was driven along by a high wind with great rapidity. An effort was made to save him by some member of his family, but in vain. He was burned to death.

On the mountain from White Haven to Gouldsboro fifty two farm houses were burned, with barns, farm implements, stock, etc. Besides these, heavy individual losses are reported in the Monroe county region, including 10,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber, twelve saw mills, four stores, and over two hundred head of valuable horses and cattle. The losses in the region, independent of the standing timber, are placed at $500,000. The main losses fall on poor people, who are rendered homeless. An organization to solicit aid for the sufferers has been formed, with Wm. Ellis of Stoddartsville treasurer. The loss in bridges is about $10,000, which must be borne by the county.

Along the Mud river the fires spread with such velocity that it swept down upon settlements before the inhabitants were aware of their danger. The village of Mud Run was totally destroyed. This place was one of the most extensive lumbering stations in northern Pennsylvania. Five mills, with a total capacity of 500,000 feet a day, were destroyed, and not less than 30,000,000 feet of lumber. Not a building was left standing in that vicinity. When the fire swept down from the mountains on the place the wife of John Getz, a wealthy lumber operator, lay dead in the house, awaiting burial. The funeral services were being held. The advance of the flames were so rapid that the house was almost surrounded before the mourners and their friends could escape. The body of the dead woman was consumed with the house.

Thousands of acres of the best timber land were ruined. The loss on Mud river will reach more than half a million dollars. Much of the property destroyed there was insured.

Incidents of the Holyoke Disaster.

Wild efforts were made by the people to rush pell mell into the burning church to rescue their friends, and it was with difficulty that they were kept back. This was particularly the case with parents who had on the first impulse rushed from the church to save their own lives, but suddenly remembered that they had left children behind to perish. Actual personal violence had to be used in several cases to keep women back.

All about the streets men, women and children were wandering, piteously inquiring if their friends had been saved. One woman was positive that her husband had perished, and could only be quieted by the assurance from a friend that he had just been walking with him.

One of the most touching cases was that of two little girls about twelve years of age, who rushed for the entrance of the building while the fire was at its height, thinking to find their father and mother, who were within. They could only be restrained by an officer, who took them in his arms.

Immediately upon the breaking out of the flames all the occupants of the galleries rushed to the east door and crowded so that they fell upon one another and choked up the doorways with their bodies, piled in all ways, seven or eight feet deep, and here most of the lives were lost.

It is a disputed question whether both the front doors of the church were available for escape. There are those who say positively that one of them was closed and that it was impossible to open it on account of the crush. One man, it is asserted, went to the closed door and flourishing a club threatened violence to any one who came near, in order to get the crowd away, but without success.

A Dangerous Business.

The shark fishery of the northern ice sea in the bay of Terdberskya and the peninsula Kola has recently been revived. Two kinds of shark are found in this region, the Greenland shark and the basking shark. They frequently assemble in shoals, and boats engaged in the fishery are often surrounded by a hundred or more of these sea hyenas greedy for prey. The Russians fish near the coast with small boats holding four men. Anchoring at a certain distance from the land, they sink a vessel pierced with holes, containing oil, tallow, or other fat, which the sea currents distribute in the neighborhood. This attracts the sharks, and they are caught with baited hooks attached to iron chains, as they could instantly bite through the strongest rope. Three of the men put the fish toward the boat, and the fourth stands ready with a wooden hammer weighing twenty pounds to strike with all his force the moment the head appears. The shark is then cut open, the oil taken and its swimming bladder inflated. It is then cast adrift to float, as if allowed to sink the other sharks would eat it and not care for other bait. Sometimes the sharks surround a boat so thickly that it cannot escape, and the crew are killed.

Death from the Bite of a Cat.

Mr. Eben Smith, of Bridgeton, Me., was bitten by a cat nearly six months ago, and died, it is said, from the effects on the 13th of May. The circumstances, as related by the local paper, are these: Mr. Smith undertook to kill a cat for a neighbor, and was about to swing the animal by the hind legs, so as to bring her head down on a block, when she seized his hand and bit it severely. He tore her off, dispatched her, and resumed his labors. Soon, however, erysipelatous inflammation resulted, which, despite medical skill, extended gradually up his arm to the shoulder, accompanied with severe pain. This was followed by a general eruption over his body, involving the mucous membrane of the head and stomach; abscesses formed in his leg, which during his sickness discharged some eighty gallons purulent matter; the bones of his hand and leg became diseased; internal abscesses formed; his constitution broke down, and he continued to grow more and more feeble until precisely twenty-two weeks from the day he was taken down, when his sufferings were relieved by death. Through that long period he never left his room.

RAISING BANANAS IN FLORIDA.

Interesting Facts Concerning this Luscious Fruit--Profits of the Crop.

The most perfect banana plantation in the United States is that of Col. Whitner, near Silver lake, over two hundred miles south from Jacksonville, Florida, and practically beyond the region of killing frosts. This plantation covers an area of several acres, and contains over ten thousand plants, most of them in bearing. The plants are of different varieties. Some of them are huge trees, twenty feet high, with a trunk from six to eight inches in diameter, while others, and probably the largest number, are of the celebrated dwarf species, standing from six to eight feet high, with a trunk from four to five inches in diameter. The banana, as cultivated in this climate, bears no visible seed, but it is propagated from slips or cuttings which bear transplanting well, and grow with great rapidity. These slips are generally planted about eight feet apart; if it is the dwarf species, an acre of ground will contain from six hundred to seven hundred plants. They require a deep, rich soil, and considerable moisture. It has no season, but the fruit matures generally in from eleven to thirteen months from date of planting, and by properly timing the planting ripe fruit may be obtained at all seasons of the year. The cuttings once planted, first develop two leaves tightly rolled together, which grow to a height of three or four feet, when the blades begin to unfold one after another, into great broad leaves, the stems forming a smooth trunk, which grows to the size of a large apple tree, composed entirely of these concentric leaf stems or petals. In about eight or nine months, according to the warmth of the season, a deep purple bud peeps out just at the point of divergence of the upper leaves, and soon pushes itself into full view, its lengthening stem bending under the weight of a purple blossom, shaped like a pointed egg.

Soon a leaf of this blossom opens at the pointed end, and rolls back to the base, disclosing a row of five or six tiny bananas, nestled close together, as if hiding under the shelter of this protecting leaf. Each miniature fruit has a waxen yellow flower at the end, with a stigma projecting through it. Other leaves of the blossom unfold one after another, in the same way, until twenty or thirty clusters of fruit are developed, all clinging to one stem, when these leaves wither and fall, and the fruit swells and lengthens to maturity, which requires generally about three or four months. The great stem on which the fruit grows bends under its weight until the long finger-like fruit hangs down in graceful clusters.

Each plant bears but a single bunch of fruit, and then withers and dies, but while the fruit is maturing there springs up from the base of the trunk several offshoots, which take the place of the old plant when that has been removed, and go on growing to the full size of the parent tree.

The fruit, when grown full size, begins to show streaks of yellow upon its deep green skin, when it should be gathered for shipment to market, as it is easily and quickly ripened after cutting by wrapping the bunch in straw or in a blanket, and keeping it in a warm place. By cutting the bunches at the right time they can be shipped to New York with perfect safety.

Col. Whitner has upon his plantation to-day thousands of bunches, in all stages of development, from the little miniature buds to the well-matured fruit six or seven inches long. Many of those bunches contain one hundred and twenty-five bananas, which sell readily to shippers at two cents each, from which may be inferred the great profits of banana culture.

An acre of ground will readily support six hundred plants. Suppose the bunches to average seventy-five bananas each, and we have an annual income of $300 from a single acre. The cost of preparing and enriching the ground and setting the plants the first year, including the cost of the slips, will average, say, $1 per plant, leaving a profit of $300; but they perpetuate themselves after the first year, and require but little expenditure. Besides, the shoots that spring up from the bulbous root stock will supply plants enough to double the ground each year; or they may be sold for more than enough to pay for all expenses after the first year, thus leaving the $900 net for the second and subsequent years.

Humboldt states that an amount of land that will produce 1,000 pounds of potatoes will yield 44,000 pounds of bananas, and a surface bearing wheat enough to feed one man will yield bananas enough to feed twenty-five men.

The River Pilot.

Mark Twain makes a Mississippi river captain speak as follows of his pilot: "Why, bless me! I wouldn't have such a wild creature on my boat for the world—not for the whole world! He swears, he sings, he whistles, he yells—I never saw such an Injun to yell. All times of the night—it never made any difference to him. He would just yell that way, not for anything in particular, but merely on account of a kind of devilish comfort he got out of it. I never could get into a sound sleep but he would fetch me out of bed, all in a cold sweat, with one of those dreadful war-whoops. A queer being—very queer being; no respect for anything or anybody. Sometimes he called me 'Johnny.' And he kept a fiddle, and a cat. He played execrably. This seemed to distress the cat, and so the cat would howl. Nobody could sleep where that man—and his family—was. And reckless?. There never was anything like it. Now you may believe it or not, but as sure as I am sitting here, he brought my boat a-tilting down through those awful snags at Chicot under a rattling head of steam, and the wind a-blowing like the very nation, at that! My officers will tell you so. They saw it. And, sir, while he was a-tearing right down through those snags, and I a-shaking in my shoes and praying, I wish I may never speak again if he didn't pucker up his mouth and go to whistling! Yes, sir; whistling 'Buffalo gals, can't you come out to-night, can't you come out to-night; can't you come out to-night;' and doing it as calmly as if we were attending a funeral and weren't related to the corpse. And when I remonstrated with him about it, he smiled down on me as if I was his child, and told me to run in the house and try to be good, and not be meddling with my superiors!"

Broad Yorkshire.

There wor once a mason at Guiseley gat it intov his heead 'at he wor just cut aht for a preycher, so he went to see a Methody parson, an' asst him if he couldn't get him a job as a "local" somewhear; he wor sewer if they'd nobbut give him a reight chonce he could convert sinners wholesale. Well, after a gooid deal o' bother t' parson gat a vacant poolpit for him' some ahtside country place, an' theer one fine Sunda' mornin' in t' mason went, reight weel suited wi' his en. Up into t' poolpit he mahnted, like one at wor weel used t' job. All went on quietly eniff, whol t' time come for him to begin his sarmon, an' theer wor a rare congregation to listen tul him.

"Nah, my friends," he began in a stammerin' soart of way, "t' text is this: 'I am t' leet o' t' world.'" He then waited a bit, an' a'ter thumpin' t' poolpit top toathree times he gat on a bit further. "Firstly, my friends," he says, "firstly, I—I—I am t' leet o' t' world," an' then he com' to another full stop, and thumpt the poolpit again a bit. "Yes," he went on agean, "in t' first place I—I——I am t' leet o' t' world," but he couldn't get a word further, dew what he would.

At t' last, hahivver, there wor an owd woman among t' congregation sang aht: "I tell tha what it is, lad, if tha'rt t' leet o' t' world, thah sadly wants snuffin'."

An' t' poor mason hookt it aht o' t' chapel as if he'd been bitten wi' a mad dog. He wor nivver known to enter a poolpit at after.

Staten Island (N. J.) is fast becoming the great center of the Eastern lager beer manufacturing interests. It has eight breweries, which annually manufacture $1,800,000 worth of beer.

A Success for the Fishery Commission.

"Never see'd nuthin like it, sir; I've been a settin' nets on this 'ere river for morn'n ten year, and there ain't been no time when North river shad was as many as they are now. They're as plentiful as porgies, and we can't get nothin for 'em. Why we used to get our two dollars or a dollar an' a half a piece for them in the early spring; but now—why there's an old woman a sellin' 'em out of a keg for twenty-five cents a pair. It's ruinous, this is; them fishery fellers have just busted the business; I might jes' as well sell the nets, and take ter mackrel fishin'." Thus remarked a Washington Market fish dealer to the editor of the *Scientific American* the other day, after he had requested his opinion on the sudden increase in the shad catch, which over 30,000 fish taken already this spring denoted. "Them fishery fellers," in other words the State fishery commission, had stocked the river anew, broken up the fish famine, and filled the Hudson with finer and better shad than have been seen in it for years. The use of nets extending clear across the stream, which now, we believe, is forbidden by law, had resulted in practical depopulation; for the fish were completely barred out of the headwaters where they were wont to spawn. Gradually they diminished until North river shad became a dainty far beyond the reach of the average pocket.

Three or four years ago, science, under the guise of Mr. Seth Green and his assistants, set to work to make up the deficiency. Five million young fish were placed in the Hudson and its tributaries, and the result we are now gathering. This is a grand success for the pisciculturists, and the people will appreciate it. We trust that it is but the precursor of other palpable proofs of the possibility of enlarging our supply of finny food; for an increased popular interest, which will thus be engendered, is sure to be followed by substantial contributions through which the labors of the fish culturists can be aided and their value further augmented.

Anecdote of Lord Panmure.

In his younger days, when Lord Panmure was only the Hon. William Maule, he was not only fond of doing charitable and benevolent things, but he liked to do them surreptitiously. He did not wish to become notorious for his almsgiving, and not unfrequently, when bound upon a charitable expedition, he would go in disguise.

It is related of him that upon a certain occasion he entered the cottage of a poor old woman at Muirdrum, with a wallet filled with oatmeal slung over his shoulder, his garb soiled and shabby. On asking charity the woman sat before him such food as she had. After eating he entered into conversation with the old woman, and found her really very poor. He persuaded her to buy what he professed to be his beggar's meal at half price.

Shortly after he had departed the woman examined the meal she had purchased, and found it to contain a goodly sum in silver coin. Thinking the poor man had made his meal-pack the depository of his cash, and that he must have forgotten the fact, she rushed after him, shouting:

"Hoy, hoy, mon! ye've left a' yer siller amang the meal ye selt me!"

But the more and the louder she shouted the faster did the beggar make off, until, finally, he struck into a run.

At length the poor woman returned to her cot, and as she told her neighbors of the wonderful circumstance, she expressed the fear that the money had not been honestly come by.

"Hout!" replied a woman more wise than the rest. "Dinna be afear'd. I ken the mon; it's nane ither than Willie Maule. God bless him!"

A Narrow Escape.

A man and his wife, seeking to break themselves of a habit of fretting and scolding, entered into an agreement of this nature: The one who first lost temper, with the other or with the children, was to be published by the other as a "scold." The medium through which this humiliating intelligence was to be communicated to the world was not specified in the contract, but the husband understood that it was to be through the local paper. The wife nearly bit the end of her tongue off in the first ex trial, snapping up the harsh words which tried to escape her lips. But both were dismally peaceable until the afternoon of the second day, when the husband flew into a passion simply because one of the children polished his stocking foot with a blackening brush while he was taking his usual nap. At the first burst of anger his wife quickly arose and put on her bonnet.

"Where are you going?" he inquired, suspiciously.

"To publish you," she replied.

"Oh, well, go ahead; the boys at the office won't give me much of a blast."

"But I'm not going to the printing office."

"Where, then?" he asked, in surprise.

"To the sewing society!"

That brought him to terms, and long and earnestly he begged her not to make his weakness known throughout the length and breadth of the land. Finally, in consideration of a new silk dress, by him to be delivered, she agreed to let him off. But it was a narrow escape.

The Poor Empress.

A Brussels paper gives a painful account of the ex-Empress Charlotte, of Mexico. Her physical health is good, but her mental condition is hopeless. She lives in constant communication with imaginary beings, and dislikes the presence of any living person. She speaks only when obliged to do so, and gives orders to her attendants in writing. She dresses herself without suffering assistance, takes a fixed walk in the park every morning when fine, frequently plays on the pianoforte, and sometimes draws and paints with decided taste. She recognizes no visitors, not even her brother, King Leopold, or the Queen. The latter always accompanies the physician on his monthly visit, when, in reply to his inquiries as to her health, the Empress coldly says she is well, and immediately retires. She has become stouter, and shows a tendency to corpulency, but at present it is stated that this only increases her beauty, which is now truly striking.

The Murder in the Church Tower.

Mabel H. Young, the victim of the murder in the Warran Avenue Baptist church, Boston, was the elder child of Charles H. Young, lately deceased, and Mrs. Helen L. Young, a daughter of Mr. James W. Hobbs. Her age was five years, two months, and thirteen days. She was a bright, intelligent, and very beautiful child, and was much beloved by her playmates and all who knew her. Her mother has still left her a little son three and a half years old. The mangled remains were conveyed to Mount Auburn for interment. The services were held as privately as possible, but this did not prevent the exhibition of many tokens of affection and smypathy on the part of friends. The casket was covered by a profusion of flowers, some of which were sent by the members of Rev. Mr. Pentecost's church.

What She Could Do.

A carping old woman said once to her pastor: "Dear me, ministers mak' muckle adoo aboot their hard wark; but what's twa bits o' sermons in the week fae mak' up? I could do't mysel'." "Weel, Janet," said the minister, goodhumoredly, "let's hear you try't. "Come awa' wi' a text, then," quoth she. He repeated, with emphasis: "It is better to dwell in the corner of the housetop than with a brawling woman and in a wide house." Janet fired up instantly. "What's that ye say, sir? Dae ye intend onything personal?" "Stop, stop," broke in her pastor; "you would never do for a minister." "And what for no'?" said she. "Because, Janet, you come ower soon to the application."

Great excitement in a rich family at the disappearance of a gold snuffbox, richly set with brilliants; and equal satisfaction when a young gentleman of six acknowledged that he had utilized it as a coffin and buried it with his pet canary in the garden.

MUDDLING IN BUSINESS.

A View Taken of a Trusted Business Man Who Turned Out a Defaulter.

The New York *Tribune* discusses of a Boston defaulter. It says of him: "Widows trusted him; orphans confided in him; banks discounted his paper whenever they were discounting anybody's; people who had money to invest, asked him to invest it for them; he was steady, prudent, economical, virtuous, conservative, cautious, shrewd, sagacious."

He disappeared one day, having defrauded those who had trusted him, and the *Tribune* moralizes as follows:

And now what has he done with the money? He had no vices. He drank not, neither was he a votary of drawpoker, nor did he harass the tiger in his secret den. He did not speculate; he had no passion for anything—not a passion, except, indeed, for other people's money, and possibly for clean linen. What then has been done with the money? Simply, we suspect, he has muddled it away. The end has proved him a fraud, clean through and through—he hasn't been even the clever business man he was supposed to be. People thought him honest and he wasn't; they also thought him shrewd and they were equally mistaken. It is evident now that he must have taken this money to repair his own blunders in business. The really clever commercial man with a thorough knowledge of the nature of business, not only has no occasion to steal, but he has a horror of stealing, because he fully comprehends that in the long run it is the most unprofitable thing which he can do. No matter what was thought of the man in the banks and brokers' officers of Boston last week—they will tell you to-day that he has managed badly. Very often society meets with this kind of astonishment. Old houses, which were thought to be built upon a rock of gold, tumble in; Messrs. Dombey, Plutus & Co. go into chancery; Mr. Merdle, who manages all the railways in the country, slinks in the grave an insolvent suicide. Isn't it time for us to understand that the really clever business man is an honest man? that fraud and forgery, and swindling, and all sorts of felonious sharpness are evidence not merely of dishonesty but of want of wit? The very muddle, the confusion, the disorder, and the tangle in which a fugitive merchant leaves his affairs, show that it is next to impossible to do a dishonest business according to the principles and methods of an honest one. A banker or a trader turns rogue, partly because he has not a good working capital of brains. He feels his deficiency, if the public doesn't; and when the explosion, a sense of which has haunted him night and day so long, comes, he is always the least surprised man upon the street. He knew or half knew that he could not get along in this shilly-shally way forever; and that the time would come when his palsied hand would refuse to go to his mouth. It always comes.

Among the Icebergs.

An account is given by an exchange of certain incidents in a late voyage of the Hamburg steamer Cimbria across the ocean. The dangers to which the American liners are exposed from the ice borne by the Arctic current along the Newfoundland coast are at certain seasons of the year very formidable, and it ought to be generally known that they are also quite gratuitous, and that ships, passengers, and crew—the two latter, as the paper dryly remarks, "not underwritten"—are risked to save a few days in the voyage. What that risk amounts to is strikingly shown in the case of the steamer above referred to. She left Hamburg on the 10th of March for New York with 483 passengers and the German mails. On the afternoon of the 19th an irregular and brilliant mass bore in sight to the southward, and at the cry of the lookout, "Mountains of ice ahead!" all the passengers hurried on deck. A magnificent iceberg rapidly approached, until it displayed in stupendous proportions its sparkling peaks and slopes covered with snow at three miles distance. The skipper of course gave it a wide berth, and when the sun had disappeared, fortunately to give place to the moon in a clear sky, the scene had changed. For miles on every side the ship was surrounded by a field of ice, only broken at intervals by the swelling of the waves. The captain turned the steamer's head to the south; but, after some time, despairing of opening a way in that direction, issued orders to penetrate westward, and the Cimbria until two o'clock in the morning "went gallantly on, her iron prow crashing along the ice, which varied in thickness from two feet to three feet. Blue water at length appeared and the danger was passed, but the ship had first traversed sixty miles southward and then seventy miles in a westward direction before getting rid of the floe," but had the ship's course been shrouded by one of the fogs common in these latitudes the result might have been very different. It would be interesting to know how much of the time supposed to be saved by steaming into the ice floe was lost in steaming outward to get out of it. To take a course which risks life without necessarily saving time appears to be a double offense against prudence.

How Cholera Was Spread.

The medical press says that Dr. Cutcliff has given an account of the manner in which the epidemic that is now spreading over Europe took its rise—in water—in 1867. In that year three millions of pilgrims, of whom a handful had come from a cholera district, assembled at Hurdwar, a few miles from the spot where the Ganges escapes the Himalayas. On the 12th of April the three millions resolved to bathe and drink. "The bathing place of the pilgrims was a space six hundred and fifty feet long by thirty feet wide, shut off from the rest of the Ganges by rails. Into this long narrow inclosure pilgrims from all parts of the encampment crowded as closely as possible from early morn to sunset; the water within this space during the whole time was thick and dirty—partly from the ashes of the dead, brought by surviving relatives to be deposited in the water of their river god, and partly from the washing of the clothes and bodies of the bathers. Now, pilgrims at the bathing ghaut, after entering the stream, dip themselves under the water three times or more, and then drink of the holy water whilst saying their prayer. The drinking of the water is never omitted; and when two or more members of a family bathe together, each from his own hand gives to the other to drink. On the evening of the next day, the 13th of April, eight cases of cholera were admitted into one of the hospitals at Hurdwar. By the 15th the whole of this vast concourse of pilgrims had dispersed," carrying the cholera in every direction over India; it attacked the British troops along the various routes, it passed the northern frontier, got into Persia, and so on into Europe, where it will work its wicked will for some time to come. That is a sample of the mischief water can do in the way of spreading disease. The lesson should not be lost upon the government when next three millions of its subjects desire to bathe and drink in an area six hundred and fifty feet long by thirty feet broad. Neither should it be lost on white water drinkers who, on their travels in the mofussil, drink freely from lotas, without troubling themselves as to the whereabouts or character of the crystal spring at which they filled.

An Old Settler.

"I'm an old settler here, and I'm sorry," said a prisoner in the Detroit police court, a man nearly sixty years of age.

"What did you take?" asked the court.

"Whisky straight."

"Don't come here again, old man. If old men like you and I go on a spree, what can be expected of the younger ones? I've lived in this world a full half century, and I've found that there's nothing like cold water for a steady drink. You can go. Bijah will hunt up your missing coat tail and hat, and it's all right if you don't come again."

There is a certain period in every boy's life when he would rather be ring master in a circus than President of the United States.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

The Sioux Indians refuse to sign the treaty ceding the Black Hills to the government for $25,000.....A violent wind and rain storm passed over sections of Indiana, doing great damage to crops and property. The track of the Bellefontaine railroad was washed away near Oakland and a train of cars thrown into a culvert, by which the conductor and three other men were killed. Bridges and embankments were swept away on nearly all the roads leading into Indianapolis. In Richmond three churches were much damaged by wind or lightning, and many other large buildings, including the post-office, unroofed. The damage throughout the State will approximate half a million dollars. Reports from Columbus (O.) and Louisville (Ky.) indicate that the same tornado passed over those cities, as many buildings were unroofed.....The dedication of the Masonic Temple in New York was celebrated by a grand parade and imposing ceremonies. Not less than twenty thousand Masons participated in the procession, which was the largest ever formed by the order, comprising members from all parts of the Union and Canada. The houses along the march were handsomely decorated, and with the brilliant banners of the order and the showy uniforms, comprised a scene of splendor never before equaled in New York.....The forest fires of Pennsylvania were never before so destructive as this year. The villages of Goldsboro, Stoddartville, Evergreen and Locust Ridge, together with scores of scattered farm buildings and sawmills have been almost completely destroyed. The losses will amount to over one million dollars, most of which falls on poor people.....The Republicans of Ohio held their State Convention at Columbus and nominated R. G. Hayes, of Sandusky, for Governor, and Thomas L. Young for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform adopted favors a tariff for revenue; declares that the States are one as a nation and all citizens are equal under the laws; is in favor of free education; that there should be no connection between church and State, and opposes all legislation in the interest of one particular sect. Of the third term, it says: The observance of Washington's example, in retiring at the close of a second Presidential term, will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the republic.

The committee of the New York board of aldermen appointed to investigate the official conduct of Comptroller Green submitted a report charging him with gross official misconduct, carelessness, neglect of duty and waste of public funds. The report was adopted..... Sixty persons were drowned by the capsizin of a lighter in the Tagus, near Lisbon, Portugal.....The coal exchange of Chicago having reduced the wages of coal wheelers from $5 to $3 per day, several hundred of the men struck, and then went about to the different yards and drove off those who were willing to work. Several non-strikers were severely injured..... A dispatch from San Diego says that a letter to the San Diego *Union*, from Pine Soncra, reports that general excitement prevails over the Mexican raids in Texas. War is feared there between the United States and Mexico.....By the explosion of a locomotive at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson river road, the engineer and fireman were seriously injured.....A heavy cyclone on the Chinese coast is reported to have done much damage to shipping..... President Grant has extended the time of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims for a period of six months after July 22nd..... Phil. H. Sheridan, Lieutenant-General of the army, was married to Miss Irene, daughter of Quartermaster-General Rucker, of Chicago.

The American ride team left New York on the City of Chester for Ireland to attend the international match in Ireland.....A United States special agent of the Treasury department seized a lace dress valued at $10,000, a lace shawl worth $5,000 and other laces to the value of $5,000, which had been smuggled. They were formerly the property of Empress Eugenie.....Judge Blatchford, in the United States district court of New York, decides that it required one-quarter of the creditors in numbers and one-third in value of those who actually proved claims to assent to a bankrupt's discharge.....W. F. Leslie, receiving teller in the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, has absconded with $12,000 gold.....The letter announcing to Mexico the accession of Alfonso to the throne of Spain having miscarried, the Spanish legation has not been recognized by that goverment..... Capt. W. H. Brown, a regular army officer, committed suicide in New York by cutting his throat. No cause was assigned.....The Emperor William has conferred the order of civil merit on the Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, and Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, of America.....Twenty thousand Catholic pilgrims visited the shrine of Paray-le-Monial in France.....There were 23,068 men in the Masonic procession in New York, according to the official figures of the chief of staff.....By the bursting of some flues in the boiler of the steamer Crescent City, from New York for Havana, live coals were thrown from the fires into the coal bunkers, and a formidable conflagration was only prevented by the coolness of the captain and chief engineer. The latter locked himself and men in the engine room and closed the ventilator, thus preventing the flames from spreading. Not much damage was done.....George W. Pemberton, whose murder of Mrs. Bingham, of Boston, will be remembered as one of horrible atrocity, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree..... The Ohio Universalists, in convention at Columbus, adopted a resolution in which they declare it to be the duty of "every religious denomination which is loyal to the national form of government to unite in support of our free school system.....The coroner's jury holding an inquest over a victim of the Holyoke horror, censure the constructors of the church on account of the large gallery with so poor egress; find the immediate cause of the fire in the use of flimsy adornments for the altar, and pine sheathing instead of plaster ceiling, and condemn in strong terms the use of such materials in public buildings.....The city of New York has brought suit against the widow of ex-County Auditor Watson in the sum of $6,000,000, alleged to have been taken during the Tweed reign.

The corporation of London have decided to invite the Mayor of New York to an international municipal banquet next month..... The Swedish riksday has appropriated $93,800 in gold to defray the expenses of their countrymen in the Philadelphia Centennial..... The Washington *Sunday Herald* states that General Meigs is to be placed in command of the department of the South, vice General Irwin McDowell, who is to be put on the retired list.....Owing to the failure of the negotiations in Washington, it is believed that the Black Hills will not be opened this summer. .....The grass and grain crops throughout Long Island have been much injured in consequence of the long-continued drought..... Officer Reupp, of the Trenton (N. J.) police, attempted to arrest a party of roughs who were conducting themselves boisterously, when one of them, named Kernan, drew a pistol and shot him. Reupp subsequently died, leaving a wife and four children.....Rumors having been afloat for some time that Secretary Delano was to resign, he has authorized a Washington newspaper to deny the reports..... The Maryland court of appeals has recently decided an important life insurance question in regard to suicides. It is to the effect that when the act of self-destruction is done during insanity, it is death by accident, and the insurance company is responsible for the amount of the policy, notwithstanding their proviso, which makes it "void if the insured shall die by his own hand or act.".....Dennis Doyle, employed as a collector by the Tradesman's Bank of New York, decamped with money amounting to between $3,000 and $4,000, belonging to the institution.

Two New Yorkers, Dr. A. S. Curtis and Salvador Cortereal, fought a duel near Havana, Cuba, with deadly results. It appears that they had been great friends in New York, and on Cortereal's going to Havana to purchase tobacco, Curtis visited him there, spending two weeks at his house, until finally Cortereal charged Curtis with undue intimacy with his wife, and slapped his face. Curtis denied the charge, and hot words ensued, resulting in a challenge to be fought that day. They went to Marianao without witnesses, and fought at twenty paces, advancing and firing. Curtis fell at the fifth fire, shot through the hips, and fainted from loss of blood. Upon recovering consciousness, he says he saw Cortereal reload his revolver and shoot himself through the head, evidently thinking he had killed his opponent.....The Adjutant-General of Missouri is bringing to light fraudulent war claims which that State has paid. Already he finds a fraudulent claim of over $1,000,000 which was paid.....Reports from the Black Hills region state that a party of miners, under Frazer, were attacked by Indians, and five of them killed.....A band of Arapahoe Indians made a raid on Harper's ranch, Wyoming, and succeeded in getting away with one hundred and nin